Ridiculous Cause

Merriment.

Translated from the French of Pompon by E. C. Waggener, s



T was fully three-quarters of an hour after rollcall when Trumpeter Briquet presented himself-without a shadow of official leave, either-at the gate of the barracks. What the deuce was the matter with him? Was hedrunk? was he sick? uttering little cries like that, and holding his sides as if they would split in two? Truly, this

was a demeanor little in keeping with his position of tardy absentee without permission. However, the wonder and speculation was of short duration; the briefest examination sufficed for the sharp-eyed Sorgeant to discover that the culprit was only contorted and bent

To laugh till one cries is no unusual thing, particularly when one returns at such an hour; it is an excellent way, too, of soliciting four days of solitary confinement and a diet of bread and water, a sentence that Briquet did

not have long to wait for. "Absent without leave and undue hilarityfour days salle de police for Trumpeter Briquet," the Sergeant cried.

Such merriment had positively scandalized the Sergeant, no less the Corporal; all the more, perhaps, as to all their questions Briquet responded with a "haw-haw" so loud and long that they saw clear down his throat. Why did he laugh like that? Enraged at

not knowing, and not being able to find out, the Sergeant deemed it his duty to report the peculiar fact. He did report it, and Col. Ramoliot, severe but just, believed it his duty to give four days more to the too-joyous Trumpeter. And this was not all. Lieut. Bernard bear-

ing of the business, and scenting under it some ridiculous story, decided it to be his affair to visit Briquet and get at the bottom of so much "Come, see you, Briquet," he cried, "out

with it, man; what have you got to laugh at so, like an imbecile? The Colonel is furious and has doubled the punishment given you by the Sergeant." But, my Lieutenant," began Briquet, "he-

he! ha-ha! ho-ho! ha-ha-ha!" "Come, come, I say! Are you afraid of no-"No, my Lieutenant, not at all, but-he-he!

he-he! he-he-he-he!" It was simply impossible to get anything else out of him, and the madder the Lieutenant got the more Briquet was convulsed with laughter. Really, it was very trying; something extraordinary must be under it all. And Lieut. Bernard that day at mess detailed his useless

as a man of the smallest importance, but nowwell, his case was very queer, and Capt. Lorgnegrut assigned himself to inquire into the cause of this wild and inexplicable mirth. Behold, however, at the very first word that he addressed to the Trumpeter, Briquet roared as furiously as he had done at Bernard's ques-

Hitherto the Trumpeter had been regarded

To be a senior Captain and learn no more ing! Captain Lorgnegrut, though as a rule very good to his men, felt himself compelled to strained levity. Four days more, to which four more still were added by the Colonel on reception of Lorgnegrat's report, delivered in person, and at which Briquet, when informed

Sarreant's face. Queer was no name for it, and, the details being given that night at mess, Commandant Vermoulu swore that go on like this it should not. He would go himself to the stubborn brute, and he would know what it meant,

But a quarter of an hour later the Commandant, red as an over-ripe tomato, his eyes popping with rage, rejoined them at coffee, as illsuccessful as the others. Briquet would say nothing, and the Commandant, in his wrath, hoped that he would never be able to. Why, the rascal, not content with laughing, had positively choked!

"I came away," said the Commandant, "lest I should run my sword into the fellow. But there is no use talking, messieurs, that donkey has got to speak. I shall put it to the Colonel in such a way-well, if that fool laughs in his face we will see what will happen!"

The Commandant kept his word, and the next day the bilarious Trumpeter was called on to face his Colonel.

"No nonsense, now, Briquet," said he. "What does it mean, this craze of yours for laughing in the faces of your superior

"Nothing; nothing at all, sir; know that! Explain yourself instanter, or you will learn what I am made of!"

Poor Briquet, trying so hard to be serious, and so shaken by internal and uncontrollable contortions-he must speak now, since the Colonel had said it. He held his aching sides and did his best to obey orders. "Let me laugh a bit first, my Colonel," said

he, "just a little bit, he-he-he-he! and I will tell you everything." "Is it so very funny, then, Briquet?" demanded the Colonel, laughing, in his turn, in spite of himself. "All right, then, go on and laugh; only speak!" A permission of which Briquet freely availed

himself, after which, between spasmodic outbursts, he began his story: 'It was this way, you see, my Colonel; butit is not for the Captain or the Lieutenant to

"No? How about the Commandant, then?" "The Commandant? But-but it's about the Commandant, my Colonel, and it's not for

"About the Command --- Look you, Briquet, what the deuce do you mean?"

That is to say, it concerns the Commandant so much, my Colonel, that I-I just couldn't tell him when he wanted to know. This, my Colonel, is how it was: Madame la Commandante has-has a maid, you know, very much taken with me. I went there to see her the other night, thinking the Commandant and madame, his wife, gone for the evening. Suddealy the bell rung. I didn't know what to do. We were 'n the salon, and I didn't know where to hide. Justine pushed me behind the window-curtains, ran to answer the bell; and it was Madame la Commandante, who had re-" Well 1"

"I cannot tell any more, my Colonel, indeed, indeed, I cannot!"

"No more? Go on at once, I say." "I cannot, my Colonel; and-if I did. it would be necessary for you-for you to swear, my Colonel, never to tell the Commandant." "All right; go on; it is none of his busi-

"Ah! that is it, my Colonel: he would make it his business." "Go on, go on; tell the rest,"

"I would rather go away, my Colonel "-"Try it if you dare, and I will arrest you as a 'eserter.'

"I would like that better "-"Briquet," thundered the Colonel, " what are you driving at? Is it my word that you are

"Just so, my Colonel-if you will know." "So be it; you have it."

"I know, my Colonel, but you haven't spit on the ground yet." "What! I must spit on the ground, too, must I, you rascal? Well, here goes-I spit; but if your story, Briquet, does not pay for all this trouble, mark my words, man-back to the guard-house you go, sir, and there you

stay ! And the Colonel having spat, the Trumpeter continued: "But the Commandant's wife, my Colonel,

was not alone."

"Ah-h! Not alone!" "The-the Chaplain, my Colonel, was with "Eh! T'e Ch: plain? What nonsense is

"But he was, my Colonel; it was the Chaplain; I saw him plainly, though he didn't see James A. Garfield was a Disciple. re. Madame la Commandante came în and I

Chaplain took off his hat and coat and they be-

"'But how, sir, does it happen that you are here at this hour?' says she. "'Because, madame,' says he, 'I saw the Commandant return after he had brought you home, and believing that I should find you here alone, I came to chat with you a little and to learn the news.'

"Then, my Colonel, they talked of their health a little while. She said that she was very well, and he said that he was not well at all, but suffered torments and could not sleep of nights, 'Which was very unfortunate, she said, 'and he ought to take some medicine -some pills-to make him sleep."

"'But, madame,' says he, 'it is not medicine I need; it is the soul, not the body, that is ill.' "And he went up close and took her hand and gazed and gazed at her. 'You are so good, madame,' says he, 'so truly good, you will pardon me, but-but, I have been thinking of

committing suicide.' "'You, sir; you commit suicide!' And Madame la Commandante began to seem un-

"' Even I, madame,' the Chaplain returned ; the devil tempts all alike : I can resist him no longer; I must yield or I must kill myself! "' Kill yourself! Ob, no, sir, no; snicide is n sin; consider the scaudal for the Church should you commit it. Better yield, sir, believe me, rather than be guilty of this sin.'

"Upon that, my Colonel, behold the Chaplain go flop on his knees to my lady. 'As you will, my daughter, says he; 'it is a great crime that I am going to commit, but the taking of life is a still greater one; heaven will pardon me; yes, I yield; know, then, madame, I-I love

"Madame la Commandante, my Colonel, seemed astonished. "'I will ring, sir,' says she, 'if you do not get up and leave me.' "'No,' says be, 'grant me one kiss or I shall perish, and you will have killed me!'

She boxed his ears. "'What do you risk?' says he. 'A sin! I risk it, too; but to you I can give absolution, and you will have saved me. One kiss; it is better than the scandal and crime of taking

"But, sir, sir; I beg of you-what if the Commandant should return? "' Just so, he may ; kiss me before he comes.'

"'But your cloth, your cloth, sir; it is a crime you would commit! "'And a crime that I could not bein committing, madame, not if Gabriel's last trumpet should blow this minute!'

"He raised his head, he lips nearly touched hers—when, behind the trains, I put my trumpet to my lips and—sounded a rattling "Which is why, my Colonel, Madame la Commandante has been ill ever since, and why

the Chaplain has left town. "In the noise and confusion I slipped from the window, and returned to the barracks; and-and that, my Colonel, was why I could

not tell the Commandant." "Yes, yes, exactly, Briquet; hold your tongue, and keep on holding it; and if these youngsters bother you more tell them-tell them-ha! I have it-tell them you are laughing because Sarah Bernhardt is going to play Joan of Arc."

The 4th Iowa Cav. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Please publish a history of the Fourth Iowa Cav.; its losses in officers and men; also engagements and number on rolls,-R. W. FORESMAN, Co. I, 4th Iowa Cav., Riley, Kan.

The 4th Iowa Cav. was organized at Mount Pleasant in the Fall of 1861, and left for St. Louis in February, 1862. It left Benton Barracks on March 10, 1862, to join the Army of the Southwest, which it did, and went to Helena, Ark., through Missouri and Arkansas, than a Lientenant and a Corporal-it was amaz- having several skirmishes. It remained in and around Helena for several months, making expeditions into the country, and having sevrecommend four days more as a cure for unre- eral bloody encounters with guerrillas, the principal affair being at Jones's Lane, on Lick Creek, Oct. 11, 1862, in which the 4th lost four killed, six wounded, and 15 captured. The 4th was the only cavalry regiment taking part in Grant's movement around Vicksburg, although of them by the Sergeant, laughed anew in the there was a few other cavalry on that expedition which cooped Pemberton and his army up in Vicksburg. It was also on Sherman's expedition against Jackson, after the fall of Vicksburg, and made several raids in Mississippi during 1863. It was on Sherman's campaign against Meridian, Miss., in February, 1864, and with the Sturgis expedition against Forest, when the disastrous battle of Guntown took place. On this campaign the regiment was constantly under fire, and made a glorious name. It took part in the expedition of Gen. A. J. Smith to Tupelo, and was also with Smith's command when he made a second expedition to Oxford, Miss., and returned to Memphis. Part of the regiment helped defend Memphis against Forest's raid in August, 1864 The regiment crossed the Mississippi River, and took part in driving Price's army out of Missouri in the Fall of 1864, in which campaign the regiment added new laurels to its already glorious record. It was on Wilson's raid in the Spring of 1865, and did gallant service. It was mustered out of service in August, 1865. The regiment lost 52 killed, 14 died in captivity, one missing, believed to have been killed by the enemy; 160 wounded in action, "My Colonel, allow me, he-he-he! Allow 118 captured, and 199 died of disease, etc .-

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

The 23d Ohio. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Please give a short history of the 23d Ohio. The regiment had the reputation of being one of the roughest in the service, but I think there was no better fighting regiment or one that furnished more prominent men, such as Rosecrans, Stanley Matthews, R. B. Hayes, J. M. Comly, Wm. McKinley, Robert Kennedy, Wm. C. Lyon, and E. P. Scammon.-HENRY CLAES, Cos. I and C. 23d Ohio, Galion, O.

[The comrade is right; the 23d Ohio is remarkable for the famous names of its various commanders, while others with brilliant National reputation appeared on its rolls in subordinate capacities. It was mustered in for three years June 11, 1861, at Columbus, leaving the State in July, proceeding to West Virginia, where for a time it was divided, the right wing, under Lieut,-Col. Matthews, operating against the guerrilla bands, the other five companies being stationed at Weston. When reunited it took part in the fight at Carnifex Ferry and in several minor affairs, remaining in West Virginia until September, 1862, when it joined the Ninth Corps temporarily. Under Lieut.-Col. R. B. Hayes the 23d opened the battle of South Mountain, where Hayes was severely wounded, the regiment losing 32 killed, 95 wounded, and three missing. At Antietam its | as the heavens are above the earth." loss was eight killed, 59 wounded, and two missing. Soon after this fight it returned to West Virginia with the Kanawha Division. It fought at Cloyd's Mountain, and in the Summer of 1864 served in Crook's Corps, Hunter's NATIONAL TRIBUNE. See our offer in this army. In the Fall of 1864 it participated with paper. the Eighth Corps (Crook's) in all of Sheridan's battles in the Shenandoah Valley, after which it returned to West Virginia, where it remained until July, 1865, when it was mustered out. The regiment lost five officers and 154 men killed or died of wounds, and one officer and 130 men died of disease, etc. The 23d had 2.230 men on its rolls from first to last,-EDI-

TOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Churches of the Presidents. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Please inform

me through THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE what denominations the different Presidents belonged to?-John Buckmaster, Star, Idaho. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: How many of the Presidents were church members, and what church did each belong to?-J. B. HIL-

LARD, Eau Claire, Wis. [All of the Presidents attended church pretty regularly, though several were not actual mem-

Washington was an Episcopalian. John Adams, a Congregationalist. Thos. Jefferson was a free-thinker. If he inclined to any church it was the Episcopalian. Madison and Monroe were Episcopalians. John Quincy Adams was a Unitarian.

Andrew Jackson became a Presbyterian late Martin Van Boren was an Episcopalian. W. H. Harrison was an Episcopalian. So was John Tyler.

Jas. K. Polk was a Presbyterian. Zachary Taylor, Millard Fillmore, James Buchanan and Franklin Pierce all attended Episcopalian churches in Washington. Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson were Presbyterians. U. S. Grant and R. B. Haves were Method-

Grover Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison Leard her say, 'You can go now, Justine.' are Presbyterians.—EDITOR NATIONAL TRIB-

## PENSION-HATERS.

Some Views Expressed by Comrades in All Parts of the Country.

Levi Caskins, 7th Iowa, Hastings, Neb., says: I notice in your issue of March 23 that the State of Georgia is paying Confederate soldiers and their widows over \$600,000 in pensions, and at the same time Confederate soldiers in the U. S. Congress are trying to take the Union soldiers' widows' pensions away from them. Well, we have been teld for years that the war was over, but this does not look much like it. And don't you remember, comrades, these same Confederates told us in '61 and '65 that all they wanted was to be let alone? And, comrades, this is just what they want us to do now in '93. and if we do it, they will not only take the Federal soldiers' widows' pensions away, but they will also take our old comrades' pensions. They are after us, and no question about it. We are getting old, it is true, and many thousands of us were shot and crippled for life whilst these traitors were trying to destroy our country and we were trying to defend it. But we who yet live can all do something to defend our cause, and let us do it at once. Let us not be afraid to act. Our cause is just, made so by one of the bloodiest wars that history has ever yet recorded."

T. C. Yates, 4th Ind'p't Co. Ohio Cav., Leesburg, O., says: "As THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has so long and earnestly tried to combat the deep-scated prejudice so firmly rooted in the minds and hearts of a multitude of unprincioled soldier-hating demagogs of the country, feel that a word of commendation is due it from every surviving comrade in the land. That they should be so ignorant of and ungrateful for the services rendered and sacriices made by every soldier, against whom they hurl their vile epithets, is beyond my understanding. And yet they are supported by such men as Gen. Slocum and his ilk!

With one voice, my comrades, let us pounce upon such miscreants and drown their disparaging cries in a sea of righteous indignation. Better that we be sunk in poverty, obscurity, and oblivion than tamely to submit to a continuous rehearsal of such unqualified epithets of abuse. How many of you at the time of your enlistments stepped down from positions of honor, trust and profit, only that they might be filled by such men as now assail you by every dishonorable name known in the

vocabulary of language? How many of you, my comrades, threw aside golden opportunities to become rich, learned in your profession, or skilled in your pursuit, in order to wrest your country from the hands of just such ungrateful beings as those who now seek every opportunity to denounce and revile

How many of you to-day suffer, and for years have suffered, untold anguish, both in body and mind, from wounds, disease, and distorted usefulness in after life, resulting from your patriotic efforts to save the life of the Nation? Let us say that no man, save and except the man who put aside his business and his obligation to his family and friends, and buckled on the armor of war, can fully estimate the sacrifice made by these men, who are now being traduced and humiliated by a class of sneaking stay-at-home cowards, encouraged by rear-guards designating themselves "sol-

W. L. Sapp, Co. B. 6th W. Va. M't'd Inf., Tumwater, Wash., writes: "I wish to say to comrades, through the columns of your paper, that there is either an error, oversight or miscalcuation on my part, or an evident defect in all pension legislation since the war. Having had many solicitations by pension agents and acquaintances to make application for a pension, have invariably told them that, while I beieved every honorably-discharged, loyal, Union oldier was in equity entitled to such Government consideration for actual service rendered. still, under no pension legislation to date am I legally entitled to a penny. But I have always, when looking proudly, affectionately and hopefully on wife and children; told them I had a ife-insurance policy in the great Uncle Sam Company, paid up, awaiting their order at my final muster-out; \$8 for the veteran's widow per month and \$2 for each of the orphans under a given age. Now comes the sad sequel, the overthrow of all my plans and hopes in

that direction. 'Three weeks ago my angel wife, for whom, as a widow, I had hoped such generous and wise provisions of the Government would be paid over, was ruthlessly snatched from the grizzled veteran's embrace and the nursery of minor children, the youngest two years of age, the oldest 16, the three oldest being boys; thus at one fell stroke canceling my Government policy and leaving me to nurse and care for them as father and mother both. It does seem to me there was a woful oversight in that feature of our pension legislation. But I hoist the white flag, and make an unconditional surrender of wife and all claims on the Government at the same time."

C. J. Bryant, 873 Van Buren street, Chicago, wants to know of the pension-haters: "What right have you to speak on the pension question? Why, because you know nothing of the days of '61 or the wants of the Government then. You cannot form from what you have heard an adequate conception of the question, and if you are an honorable and discerning man you will see a wide difference between being on dry land and being overboard, between beggary and affluence; or, in other words, speak from experience. I have no patience with those ranting fools who prate in opposition to granting what the Government promised to pay, made possible by the very men who are begging for assistance from the very men whose lives they saved. You do not stop to consider that these very men were your savior, your father, your mother; made the very home for you; made it profitable for you to reside in this country. My dear fellows, there is a vast difference between your household and the household of the other. The writer was in the field over three years (Where were you?), and never since the day of my discharge (honorable) have I seen a well day. I am not a pensioner, but worthy and in need. What, then, can be the opinion of an honest man of those who prevent me; for it is public sentiment. Who are those croakers? Classify them, and what do you find? Stay-at-homes, those who know nothing of the war by ex-Army of the Potomac and was assigned to the perience, and foreigners; the latter class particularly. The public debt should have been paid by that class, not by the soldiers. I believe the man who offered his life to save his country has rights above those classes as high

> Do you want a better watch than your grandfather carried, for nothing? If so, send us a club of only five yearly subscribers to THE

Each Had a Traitor. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I see some of the boys are disposed to be a little severe on one Tarsney of Missouri. Please advise them not to carry it too far; it will do no good. From the dawn of history to the present, all reforms, all great and good causes, as well as all great men, have had their betrayers; but we have yet to learn of the defeat of the good. It only works evil to the betrayer. Even Christ had his Judas, Washington and our Revolutionary fathers their Benedict Arnold, and surely it that the poor deserving pensioner should have his Tarsney. Pity alone for the poor fellow | dye. should animate the breast of those who were generous enough to offer their lives for their country .- AN ANDERSONVILLE PRISONER, Talcott, S. D.

Boys, earn a watch in an hour. Get five out cost. See our offer. yearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. See our offer in this paper for particulars.

Were They Brevetted. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Were the prisoners, all officers, I think, who made the tunnel escape from Libby Prison, brevetted by President Lincoln one grade higher than the actual rank they held at the time; or were any so brevetted ?- R. S. LITTLEFIELD, Bandon, Ore,

[There is no record of brevets being conferred upon any of the officers who escaped by the celebrated tunnel, for that action, and inquiry at the War Department of officials who know about such matters elicits the information that there was nothing in that escape which would confer a brevet upon any of the participants.-EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE.]

Any of our boys can get five of their friends to subscribe for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for haps the Chaplain used the poetical license in one year, at \$1 each. If they will do so we will writing his ballad, and called the Gray Beards send them a present of a splendid watch with- the Silvery Grays.—Editor National Tris. jelly preferred, is put on, the omelet is folded Government, and without the least injustice to out cost. See our offer.

AT GETTYSBURG.

That Charge Made by the 2d Mass, and the 37th Ind.

HAVE been interested and somewhat amused at the dispute between Comrade Rankin, of the 27th Ind., and Comrade Hinkley, of the 3d Wis., about the charge of the 2d Mass, at Gettysburg, on the morning of July 3, 1863. Comrade Rankin is entirely wrong when he says the 2d Mass, went the roundabout way to the left. We went across the meadow as straight and as quickly as we could go. It is only a short distance. I heard the order to go given by Col. Mudge, and also the order to refreat given by Capt. Sawyer, but when we came back we took a position behind an old stone wall some distance to the left from where we started.

We had quite a fight at the old tumbledown wall. The rebels came out with a yell and we fired across the meadow until ordered to assume our old position on the high ground by Capt, Morse,

At the wall we lost two good men in our Company (H), Serj't A. J. Babcock, on my right, and Private John E. Farrington, on my left. I spoke to both of them as they fell. Comrade Rankin is right, I think, in saying that the 2d Mass. and 27th Ind. did not enter the meadow in line together. I never heard that the 27th was blamed for not staying in that meadow; no regiment could have done so and lived. I have always heard that it was a

2d Mass, to charge alone and be cut up so. The 27th Ind., 3d Wis., and 2d Mass. fought side by side in a good many battles and were great friends. The old 27th Ind. and 3d Wis. would always go as far and stay as long, when ordered, as the 2d Mass.: so don't let us quarrel Co. H, 2d Mass., Groveland, Mass.

CAPT. KIDD'S TRUE HISTORY Employed by a Syndicate to Privateer-His Acts and Trial.

[Portland Transcript.] William Kidd was born in Scotland, and married Sarah Wort, of New York. Several men of London, England, subscribed money, formed a joint stock company, bought the Adventure provisioned her at a cost of £600. They employed Mr. Kidd as commander, and furnished nim with a commission to act against the French and pirates, or, in other words, as a

of whatever the vessel brought home. On the way down from London his vessel was boarded by an impressment crew, his crew taken, and he had to go ashore and secure such seamen as he could who were well fitted to act as privateersmen. He sailed, and after being absent a year it began to be talked that his acts

savored of piracy. When his voyages in the Indian Ocean were finished he set sail, and appeared in the Sound of New York and set goods on shore at several places. He established himself at Gardiner's Island, near Long Island shore, and sent word to Lord Belmont at Boston, by a man named Emmot, that he had with him \$10,000 worth of cargo; that he would prove his innocence of

what he had been charged with. The letters of Kidd and statements of Emmot and two French passes were placed by "a cunning Jacobite, a fast friend of Fletcher's, and my avowed enemy." With their consent, and in their presence, he furnished Mr. Kidd a "safe conduct." Capt. Kidd relied on this, and came to Boston with his wife and took lodgings at Duncan Campbell's, the most luxurious house of entertainment in Boston, where he

remained several days. On July 3, 1699, he was summoned before of his proceedings in his late voyage to Mada- pipings up the gores have the opposite effect. gascar. After Capt, Kidd had given a summary account of his doings, of the cargo on the sloop now in port, and also on board the vessels left at Hispaniola, they required of him to give a detailed account of his voyages, captures, which they issued was merely intended to induce him to come to Boston, where he would be deprived of his liberty. He did not make any further statement, and the Council ordered his arrest and imprisonment, seized his treasure chest at Gardiner's Island, and took everything that his wife had.

The treasure chest contained quite a variety of articles, and the following is a list of its contents. No. 1, one bag of gold dust, 632 ounces. No. 2, one bag of coined gold, 11 ounces; one bag of coined gold, 124 ounces. No. 3, one bag of gold dust, 24? ounces. No. 4, one bag of silver rings, 45 ounces. No. one bag of precious stones, 121 ounces. No. 6, one bag of unpolished precious stones. No. 7, one bag of pieces of crystal carnelian. No. 8, one bag of silver buttons and lamps. No. 9, one bag of broken silver, 1731 ounces. No. 10, one bag of gold bars, 353; ounces. No. 11, one bag of gold bars, 2381 ounces. No. 12, one bag of gold dust, 591 ounces. No. 13, one bag of silver, 309 ounces.

The Earl of Belmont was evidently anxious to get possession of the ship and treasure, and preferred negotiation to immediate hostile measures. Mr. Kidd seemed to have been willing to surrender ship and treasure, but wished in doing so to have an assurance or

guarantee of his own protection. Capt. Kidd requested that he should be taken as a prisoner to Hispaniola to bring back the Quedah Merchant. Belmont refused. To this day. It is the treasure in search of which the whole coast of New England has been visited. The law officers and those of the Council who were known as legal gentleman decided him to England, Belmont and his Council had | been. an elephant on their hands which they did not care for. Opportunity was allowed for his escape, but he declined the boon. In my possession is a deposition which is the evidence, and also that money was ready for him. The authorities here retained those papers which he acted under, and sent him to England for trial. Mrs. Kidd's jewels, a silver tankard, a silver mug, silver porringer, spoons and forks were returned to her, with other pieces of plate, and

268 pieces of eight. In England he was confined closely in prison two years and permitted no counsel. The Government was represented by four men. Kidd was tried both for murder and for piracy. The murder which he was supposed to have committed was that of Moor, his gunner, whose death resulted from a blow given by a waterbucket in a fight without premeditation. No sentence but that of manslaughter was justified by the evidence. He was found guilty of murder. In the trial for piracy he was treated with the same injustice.

seizing the Quedah Merchant, for he said she was sailing under a French pass when he took her. These passes and other papers were in the possession of Belmout, and Kidd could not pro-

duce them. This case was tried outside of the court by public hearing. The verdict rendered decided to let the confederates, the joint-stock company and the King escape public censure. The severest criticism made upon the affair was fitted out at that time pursued the same course. trying. It so happened that it was for the interest of all parties except Capt, Kidd that he should be should cause no surprise and no resentment | the victim, and that his name and his memory should be blackened with crimes of the darkest

> Any of our boys can get five of their friends to subscribe for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year, at \$1 each. If they will do so we will send them a present of a splendid watch with-

The Gray Beards. John F. Randall, First Sergeant, Co. B. 2d Ark. Cav., Bradford, Ark., wishes to know if any of the Silvery Grays are alive yet. "This was an Iowa regiment, I once had a song first of which ran : Silvery Grays, who are they? Giant men from Iowa, Men who will their duty do.

They have heard the battle cry, As their sons have fought to die, They have shouted we will go Help put down the rebel foe. "I got acquainted with some of this regiment in St. Louis, Mo., in 1862." [There was no regiment from Iowa called the Silvery Grays, but there was one called the Gray Beard Regiment (the 37th Iowa). Per-

They will be faithful, just and true,



does not marry and make some good man with a cup of whipped cream. Some cooks earnestly that they could be with the city chilhappy, is likely to turn philanthropist and add to the eggs and sugar three powdered dren and could see the lights, the show and the make some bad man unhappy."

. . . . "Green suits my complexion best, and green it shall be," seems to have been the thought of many women in planning their Spring clothes. Green is everywhere seen. Entire gowns of it, big green silk sleeves, green cape-linings, ribbons on hats, pipings, green velvet bands, and even green gloves and vails are coming forth. In the popular slang "green is deadly swell." In the case of green vails this is truly sothey give the face a refined, corpse-like effect that is quite striking. But really-excepting mistake made; that it was not meant for the soft and clear, and combine prettily with gray or tan or dark-brown. For evening gowns, with the pale colors, it is pretty and any more .- NATHAN LONGFELLOW, Sergeant, Frenchy. Dark-blue and green is a stylish combination and, when the Scotch plaid shades are used, very artistic. Some one has said that this combination is only beautiful in the mists of Scotland. However, it suits most people here, and is not tiring to the eyes, as some color arrangements are.

with a gored skirt, flaring and slightly crino- spots. Galley, fitted her with proper armament, and | Haed at the bottom, has every gore piped with bias folds of dark-blue and green changeable silk. The silk in its blue lights exactly matches the blue of the grenadine. The sleeves privateer. The King was to receive one-tenth | are big soft puffs of the silk, with deep cuffs of the dark-blue. A short little jacket bound with the silk opening over a full front, a narrow sash, tying with long ends and a folded mili- later filled up to the level of the ground. They tary collar of silk, complete the costume.

though not so overwhelmingly as was feared it would be. Skirts are from four to eight yards wide, are gored to fit smoothly over the hips, and flare widely at the hem. These skirts are not easily made, are uncomfortable to wear, and are not graceful, but they are stylish. goods, and had left the Quedah Merchant at | However, it is a fashion that already has been Hispaniola in a creek there with a valuable | copied extensively in the cheapest materials and crudest combinations, therefore it will not last long among fashion leaders, who like most of all to be exclusive. In the meantime there Belmont before his Majesty's Council, who at | are many pretty costumes made and worn, with the same time describes Kidd's messenger as skirts of moderate width, uncrinolined and trimmed or left plain, as fancy may dictate. This is not an age when an inartistic, inconvenient style can be forced upon women, whether they will or no.

A short girl must be careful how she uses crinoline and trimmings round the skirt. Both His Excellency and Council to give an account | tend to make the figure look shorter, but the

One of the ugliest of the new styles is to have bands of varying width trimming the skirt, the narrowest at the hem and the widest etc. Capt. Kidd found that the safe conduct | toward the belt. It is a reversal of ideas, unpleasant to the eye. Another crime is to overtrim light-weight materials. Summer silks thing." loaded down with bands of velvet, lace, and beaded or metal trimming, lose all their beauty.

. . Narrow, full ruffles are much used for finishing skirts around the bottom. Sometimes two or three of these ruffles can be widely separated with a not ungraceful effect. When the upper one is just below the knee, the lower one at the bottom, and the third one half-way between, and the wearer a tall or even mediumsized, slender woman, they look very well; but when the upper ruffle is just below the hips, the second one at the knees, and the other at the hem, the appearance is quite different. The one is the style moderated and adapted, the other the same style exaggerated ridicu-

erous use of ruffles, bretelles, and wide lapels | reign of Thotmes II. She did not at once relent are generally becoming. Not the least part of the effect is the leg-o'-mutton sleeve-at pres- low who had decorated the apartment for Mrs. ent the most fashionable arm-covering. It is Maybough." pretty, picturesque, and easily made. Good patterns can be obtained without any diffirefusal of Belmont we are indebted to the fact | culty. It is easily cut, being all in one piece, yearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. that no man knows where that treasure is to- A width of material-unless it be double width | Sea our offer in this paper for particulars. -is none too much for each sleeve, and if narrow silk be used it must be pieced out. The fullness falls down and away from the shoulder, and argued that there was no authority to send | rather than puffing above it as the styles have

to stretch them on wooden hands and rub is the main question. Sec. 4832, U. S. Statutes, lightly with a clean flannel cloth dipped in gasoline. Gasoline is better than benzine as gloves, either when it is done by a professional or an amateur, is that they are dipped right in the cleansing material and become thoroughly glove should be rubbed with the gasoline, the spots given special attention, and the seams carefully rubbed. The cloth must be changed has almost entirely disappeared. To finish off powder. It makes them seem like new, and foolish spent, and a great deal of it squanalso scents them pleasantly. Brush off all dered. superfluous powder, and lay the gloves away for a few days. Now, the talcum powder can be had at almost any drug store, and is not expensive, gasoline is cheap and easily obtained, upon receiving quite an amount of arrears ob- is \$6.65 per ton, its value for feeding, \$23 per but the wooden hands is quite another matter. | tained a leave of absence that he might have | ton and the value of manurial residue \$4.52, or Not either cheap or easily obtained, most people must do without them. One's own hands that Belmont, Somers, Halffax, and others were can take their place, although it makes the sioner of Pensions pay the funds due to the in- say, \$20, we have in feeding a gair, of \$43.13 er guilty if he was. Nearly all the privateers task more difficult, but the process is worth mates of Soldiers' Homes direct to such insti- \$26, for cotton-seed meal, with only \$7.52 gain

the dough at night, patting all the flour in a lumate of the State Soldiers' Home. Justice to bowl, make a hole in the center, and put in deficiency must be met by him. the butter, sugar, milk and yeast. Mix them I am a pensioner myself, and do not begrudge and let the dough stand until morning. Put a comrade a single cent that is due him. Well it in a warm place, but not where it may become | do I remember the days of 1861-'5 when they set away again. If the rolls are for tea they and yours shall never come to want." should be kneaded again at 20'clock. Roll the composed by the Chaplain of this regiment, the dough out about half an inch thick, cut the of clothing and food, a reading-room and rolls, fold each over a small piece of butter, pinch the edges together a little, let them rise, and bake in a quick oven.

> A simple sweet omelet is made by beating putting \$12 per month additional in the hands up six eggs, adding a tablespoonful of powdered sugar, and a scant half-teaspoonful of salt. over, and served at once. The omelet must be | the pensioner, -Delevan Bates, Aurora, Neb. | forgiven.

One philosopher argues, "A woman who | dredged with sugar, and is very nice served | the desolate fields and sky, and wishing how macaroons and a tablespoonful of whipped | brilliant streets. They wish beyond anything cream. The omelet must be served as soon as | that they could go somewhere, anywhere, away

edged with some clear jelly.

the green vails and gloves-the color is very glass bowl with some of their own leaves they is a bitter mistake not to provide their chilsatisfactory. The greens chosen are usually so prettily decorate a white tablecloth, or near a piece of statuary or a white-framed etching they bring out all the soft curves and shades. The flowers in the garden should be by themselves; they do not harmonize prettily with other blossoms. Some of the leaves must be cut off from time to time to keep them from hiding the flowers completely. The flowers should be cut freely. To produce seed requires so much of the plant strength that dur-A new gown of dark-blue grenadine, made but rather prefer light ground and sunny where there was no reading matter, especially

Sweet-pea seeds should be planted in a trench from four to five inches deep. During the hot Summer months they require much moisture, and if the roots do not go down deep into the soil they do not get it. While they are starting they can only be partly covered up, then also must be cut pleuteously to make them blossom well. They need brush or some sup-As for crinoline, it certainly is with us, al- port to climb over. Strings tied from nail to nail will do, but it is hard to fix them. A wire netting is very good for them to grow

> It is said that it is only possible for pansies to produce their fine flowers during the cooler | kind reader of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE please months, that the blossoms must always dwindle | inform a comrade's wife where she can obtain during the hottest weather, but there is also a | about three tiny trees of the crab-apple species? theory that they quickly take up the nourish. They grow wild; are never cultivated, and ment from the soil, and unless this is renewed have a very small, hard, green, round apple, they lose strength and cannot flower well. It extremely sour, but delicious preserved. Would is probable that both ideas are correct, but that | also like to know where I can obtain some better blossoms can be produced if the soil be | pomegranite slips or roots, and quince roots or fertilized frequently.

Black satin is almost as popular as the color green. Bands of black satin are used round the skirts, and sleeves of it are seen not only

It is queer how Howells ever found out a little | glad to do so .- D. W. JACKS, Catlin, Ind. trick that some girls-and very nice ones, toohave of affecting certain characteristics; or, as better described by him in one of his new stories, one of his girls asks another: "What are you going to be, very gentle and mild and shrinking, or very philosophical and thoughtful, or very stately and cold and remote? You know you have to be something. Don't you always plan out the character you want them to think you? \* \* The part that Charmian had chosen to represent must have been that of an Egyptian slave. She served her mother's guests with the tea that Cornelia poured, in attitudes of the oldest sculpture and mural paintings, and received their thanks with the passive impersonality of one whose hope in The broad-shoulder effects obtained by gen- life had been taken away some time in the from her self-sacrificial conception of herself, even under the flatteries of the nice little fel-

ELSIE POMEROY MCELROY. Boys, earn a watch in an hour. Get five

THE PENSION LAWS.

They Should be Amended as to Soldiers in the Homes. A discussion of the pension laws appears to be open to every one. How best to reduce this

reads as follows: "On becoming inmates of a Soldiers' Home, or receiving relief therefrom, all pensions shall it is less greasy. The trouble often in cleaning | be assigned to said Home when required by the board of managers, during the time said pen-

sioners shall remain therein or receive its bene-The enforcement of this law would save saturated with it. They dry more or less stiffly | thousands and tens of thousands of dollars each and lose all their newness. Every part of the | year, and cause no injustice to a single veteran. But managers of Soldiers' Homes dare not enforce this rule, on account of the wording of | versa. the pension laws, which makes it criminal and attaches a heavy penalty for interfering with a as soon as it becomes soiled. The gasoline soldier's pension. In the application for adevaporates so rapidly that very soon after the mission to some of the State Homes, the appli- lutely correct are sufficient to convey the gloves are cleaned they are dry, and the odor cant agrees to turn over his pension to the meaning intended in the consideration of this State Home, but when he gets there it is soon | subject. Now by analysis cotton-seed meal has forgotten and all insist on doing as they please a manurial value of \$26.66 per ton; applying the process rub the gloves lightly with talcum with the money. The result is most of it is feeding tests and we have a feeding value of

National Homes are about the same. An acquaintance of mine, an inmate for years of a the original manurial value of the food if only same time working for an increase of pension, | rule to Indian corn, its original manurial value an opportunity of enjoying his funds away from | combined value \$27.55. Here are two cases, the military restraint of the Home. No one and by taking the market value of each, cottoncan blame him. Why does not the Commis- seed meal at, say, \$26 per ton and commeal at, tutions, to be applied on the running expenses on \$20 for the cornmeal, which shows the of the same? Or, if he cannot do this, let the necessity of studying the matter of feeding .-A recipe for Parker House rolls may be of laws be amended so that it can be done. Were Germantown Telegraph. this the rule the amount received from the interest. There are required to make them General Government would nearly pay the two quarts of flour, two ounces of butter, one cost of maintainance of the Nebraska Home. pint of boiled milk (cooled), and one-half cup In addition to pensions the General Governof yeast, and one tablespoonful of sugar. Mix | ment pays each State \$100 per annum for each the tax-payer apparently demands this, as the

hot. In the morning knead for 10 minutes and said: "Go! fight for your country. If you are has no fear of death. killed, God be with you. If you return, you But when a good home is given, with plenty library well supplied with literature, a doctor waiting to attend the slightest ailment, a hospital supplied with nurses and all the delicacies needed in the sick-room, you cannot blame the tax-payer for uttering a protest against

of the inmates to use as the whims of the hour may suggest. Now, I am not familiar with the workings of When the pan is very hot, a tablespoonful of these institutions in all the States, but I am out cost. See our offer. butter is put in, allowed to become hot, and | with the Nebraska Home, and partially with then the omelet is poured in. When the ome- several of the National Homes, and I do believe let is cooked, in three or four minutes, two or that the practical workings of the pension laws, three tablespoonfuls of apricot preserve, or any changed so as to result in great saving to the

Agricultural Readers.

Young People on the Farm.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: About this time farm boys and girls are flattening their noses against the window-glass looking out at from the drear monotony. Meantime in their breasts is forming the firm resolve to get away A pretty dessert is made by placing in the from the country and into the city the very center of the dish a mound of whipped cream, hour their wings are strong enough to fly away lightly piled, and around it strawberries, or from the home nest. Well, shall we blame until strawberries come in season the cream | them? Farm life in Winter in too many homes can be molded in a wineglass, turned out, and is anything but an attractive one. Yet is might be made vastly better than it is, even by the poorest farmer. Agriculturists some-The nasturtinms, with their bright, soft colors times practice economy in a grinding, pennygladden a garden or room wonderfully. In a wise way that is the mistake of their lives. It dren with the best of that food which can be had so abundantly in the country. The dellcacies should not be sold off and the children placed upon skimmed-milk-and-bacon diet.

Children should be encouraged to take interest in plants and animals, watching their growth and tending them. If farm parents allowed their young people a pecuniary interest in the calves chickens, lambs and pigs they tend it would give life a new zest. There, ing the process the blossoming is limited. too, is the reading matter, which is so scarce These plants do not require a very rich soil, in many a farm home. We have seen homes that which pertains to farm work, etc. It's real economy for a farmer by any means to subscribe for some of the delightful and educating newspapers and magazines, which will make his children love their homes and their parents more and be happier and more contented. Take THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, for instance. It is full of choice reading. It will teach the children about the late war and what our soldiers had to suffer for their country, and THE TRIBUNE is also full of useful farm hints and helps, and is one of the best papers to have in any home. The writer knows this from experience.-W. R. ORDWAY, Milton, N. Y.

Who Can Tell Her?

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Will some cuttings. Answers very gratefully acknowledged by Box 56, Clearwater, Kan.

A Start for the Poultry Business.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I am an old soldier, now 57 years of age, and am unable to in gowns but coats. It is a very convenient | do manual labor on account of disability. I fashion for making over clothes. With sleeves, am compelled to do something for a livelihood, belt, coliar and a narrow band around the skirt, in spite of the fact that my right arm and leg of this material, an old gray or tan or almost are useless. I am seriously thinking of emany wool gown can be made serviceable and barking in the poultry business, and with that stylish. Coats made over with big satin sleeves | in view I would like to call upon your readers to -a dark-blue one, made over with black satin | assist me in some way if they can possibly do sleeves and a ruffied collar, copied after this | so. I will not ask them for money, but if they year's fashions-would never be recognizable can send me a few sittings of some good breed as ever having been anything than "the latest of chickens to help me get a start I will be very thankful to them. If there would be any way in which I can return the favor I should be very

Plans for an Incubator. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Will you through the columns of THE NATIONAL TRIB UNE give instructions how to make an incubator? If you cannot tell how to make one, give temperature one should be kept, and oblige

an old subscriber-C. FARROW. [The temperature should be kept as near 104° as possible. We would much prefer having some of our readers send us plans of homeconstructed machines, with the success attain-

ed .- EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE.]

Manurial Value of Food Products. Of the composition of different kinds of animal food a certain portion is digestible and assimilated by the animal, while the remainder passes off as excrementitious matter, and has a value as fertilizing material. In the crops grown upon the farm this question would hardly enter into consideration as a governing factor in the line of production, but in case is becomes necessary to purchase food products, then from an economical point of view the matter becomes of importance, since the combined values-that is, the feeding value and manurial value-of different foods do not bear the same proportion to the cost. The feeding value of a food is its value for supporting the animal to which it is fed and influence in increasing milk or butter product in the cow, pork in the hog, eggs in poultry, etc. The manurial value depends upon the component parts of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash and fiber that contains some carbonaccous matter. The most perfect way to clean kid gloves is annual appropriation for the disabled veterans But by feeding some of this substance is appropriated, and yet much remains to be applied to the soil. Now if the value of the combined values remained the same in all kinds of food when compared to the commercial value of the food, it would make but little difference to the farmer what kind of food he purchased when necessary, for the results would be the same; that is, if more was digested and consumed in one kind than in another, then there would be less value of the manurial residue and it would be simply a plain question that gain to the animal would mean loss to the soil, and vice

Of course it is understood that these results come from scientific analyses, feeding experiments, etc., and while they may not be abso-\$45 per ton with a manurial value of the residue of \$18.13 per ton, making a combined value of \$63.13 per ton, or \$36.47 per ton in excess of National Home, and with a claim agent at the used for that purpose. Applying the same

Boys, earn a watch in an hour. Get five yearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

See our offer in this paper for particulars. To Judge a Man by His Toby.

[Pitsburg Times.] If he doesn't smoke any he's in luck. If he always has a pocketful, he's a poor If he smokes many of them in a day he

If he smokes it right through he's a man of force of character. If he affects the Old Kaintuck Long Nine he is contemplating suicide. If he never has more than one he's cautions and will probably die rich.

up he's a bloody, bloomin' nuisance. Any of our boys can get five of their friend. to subscribe for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year, at \$1 each. If they will do so we will send them a present of a splendid watch with-

If he's always borrowing matches to light

After the Elopement,

[Truth.] Bride-Here is a telegram from papa. Gro m-What does he say? Bride (reads)-Do not return and all will be